

N. J. Congressman Asks Immediate Korea Truce

WASHINGTON, May 31.—An end to "splitting hairs" over the prisoner-of-war issue, and an immediate truce in Korea was urged here last week by Rep. Hand (R-NJ).

Rep. Hand said he wrote to President Eisenhower that American troops continue to suffer

casualties "while our representatives haggle unendingly in the truce talks at Panmunjom over whether or not repatriation of Communist prisoners should be voluntary or enforced.

"While I appreciate the humanitarian motives behind all of this," he continued, "I sin-

cerely believe that our tender regard for Communist prisoners is not as important to the American people as the termination of hostilities.

"I do not believe that the issue should be permitted to hamstring the truce negotiations a single day longer."

Save the Rosenbergs!

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on Friday set the week of June 15 for execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the frameup charge that they conspired to give atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Judge Kaufman acted despite a plea by Alexander Bloch, who told the judge:

"I'm pinch-hitting for my son [Emanuel H. Bloch, chief defense counsel]; who is absent from the city. In view of the two motions returnable Monday morning affecting the sentence, I am constrained to ask for a delay until 2 p.m. Monday."

Motions are scheduled to be argued today in the Court of Appeals and the District Court to reduce the sentence.

It was also understood that Emmanuel Bloch might soon file a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WITH THE REFUSAL of the Supreme Court to re-hear their case, the fate of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has now reached an extremely critical stage.

Judge Kaufman has set their execution for June 15, and there can be no doubt that the legal lynching of these two victims of war hysteria will take place if the masses do not make the most vigorous fight to save them.

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the Rosenberg Case, in view of the new evidence positively proving that the Rosenbergs were frameup by perjury, is quite in line with the reactionary history of the top court. Never, since that body was established, a century and three quarters ago, has it served as a bulwark of protection of the people's liberties that it is supposed to defend. On the contrary, save upon the rarest of occasions, when mass pressure upon it was great, it has never failed to betray democracy into the hands of its worst enemies.

The Supreme Court's reactionary course in the Rosenberg Case fits right in with its cooperation with the reactionaries in the Scottsboro, Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, and many other such legal outrages against the rights of the people—not to go back to the days of the Court's infamous decision in the Dred Scott Case.

One of the most disgraceful features of the Rosenberg Case, a proceeding that is now shaming the American people before the whole world, is the pressure that is being put upon the Rosenbergs to "confess" or be executed. Over their heads is being hung the deadly ultimatum that they will be electrocuted if they do not come forward and act as stoop pigeons, in the approved manner of Government informers in Smith Act cases and before Congressional thought-control committees.

This is the clear implication in the refusals of the President and the Supreme Court to give their case proper legal and humane consideration. Obviously, if the Rosenbergs would besmear themselves as perjurers,

clemency would be extended to them.

AMERICAN COURTS, during their long and sordid history in labor, Negro, and general civil rights cases, have often descended to the most outrageous methods, but this attempt to blackmail the Rosenbergs by the threat of death if they do not become perjurers, is about the worst ever. It goes to show the great lengths that fascist methods of ideological terrorism have reached in the United States. This is McCarthyism in the extreme.

Hundreds of millions of people, all over the world, have their eyes upon the Rosenberg Case. Not since the days of the Sacco-Vanzetti and Tom Mooney cases, if even then, has

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Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 108
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, June 1, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Thousands at N. C. Rites for Victims Of Rape Frameup

By ABNER BERRY

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., May 31.—Clyde Brown, 22, whose life was snuffed out last Friday by the State, was buried here today, mourned by thousands of tobacco workers from whom he had sprung and among

whom he had lived and worked.

Brown's funeral services were held in the Union Baptist Church, whose three floors were packed to the walls and windows with more than 2,000 men, women and children, among whom were a sprinkling of white sympathizers.

As funeral services were being held here for Brown at 1:30 p.m., similar services were being conducted over the body of 51-year-old Raleigh Speller 150 miles to the east in Windsor, N. C.

Speller was executed along with Brown last Friday, both men having been framed on rape charges.

Rev. A. H. McDaniels, in his funeral sermon, stated that Brown and the Negro people "don't owe society nearly as much as society owes us." The church, sitting amidst the clapboard homes of Negro tobacco workers at 13th St. and Northwest Boulevard, was surrounded for blocks by automobiles and persons who could not get inside the church.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—Fifty-one-year-old Raleigh Speller and Clyde Brown, 22 were taken from the state's gas chamber here Friday at 10:11, morning after their lives had been snuffed out by cyanide and hydrochloric acid fumes. Both men were sacrificed to the white supremacy fetish that any Negro accused of raping a white woman must die.

Neither man uttered a word as they marched from their "death row" cells, clad only in underwear shorts, to the glass-panelled oblong enclosure where they were strapped to twin chairs by prison warden Kenneth Bailey. Twenty-seven spectators, who included the press and law enforcement officers of Bertie and Forsyth

counties, crowded a triangular before the gas chambers' glass panel.

Four Negro newsmen, one of them a woman, witnessed the execution.

Speller, a portly, balding, tan-colored man, remained serene and immobile as the warden adjusted the straps around the bare upper portion of his body. Brown, tall and athletic-looking, his wavy hair neatly combed, seemed to close his eyes for brief intervals, as if in silent prayer. Once, Brown nodded toward the spectators while seated, as if in recognition of an acquaintance among them. Prison records gave Speller's mental age as 10 and Brown's an 11-and-a-half.

Both men's utter calm—almost casual—bearing in the face of sure death tended to increase the tension among the spectators. Afterwards Negro newsmen spoke of this calm with some pride, since it deprived any racist newsmen of the opportunity to report the double murder as a sporting event.

DEADLY FUMES

At exactly 10 o'clock, after stethoscopes had been attached to both men's chests and their faces masked, except for their noses, pellets of cyanide were dropped by a device under the chairs into hydrochloric acid. The deadly fumes quickly curled up to claim the lives of the two victims. Speller died in seven minutes, as calmly as he had walked to the chamber. Brown lived three minutes longer, during which he twice evidenced gasps for air before slumping into his final sleep.

Both men had slept well the night before, the warden reported, and neither made any special requests for breakfast, eating bacon

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QUEENS COMMUNISTS PLEDGE AID ON SUBS

From Queens, the county where Worker supporters have gained a reputation as pace-setters in circulation, comes a pledge by the Communist Party organization to do all in its power to aid The Worker and Daily Worker to complete goals in the current circulation campaign. Currently, Queens readers have chalked up nearly 1,300 subs (as of Friday)—or close to three-quarters of their goal of 1,700 for the two papers.

Here is the Queens-Nassau Communist Party's statement: The Queens-Nassau County Committee of the Communist Party greets the statement of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and pledges to work unceasingly to assist The Worker and Daily Worker to reach their goals in Queens and Long Island.

The need for the "Daily Worker" and "Worker" has never been greater than today. The foreign policy of the Wall Street-Eisenhower government is on the brink of a shattering crisis. It needs only the concerted might of the people of the U.S., who desire peace more than anything else in the world, to compel the warmongers and the money-changers to cease and desist in their lunatic efforts to prolong the Korean War and bring World War III.

Through the years the "Daily" and "Worker" were indispensable because of their unparalleled analysis of the news. Today, the indispensability of these newspapers goes way beyond that, important though that is.

Today the people can get the TRUTH only through the "Daily" and "Sunday Worker."

If the people of our country but knew the TRUTH about Korea, the TRUTH about the UN, about the Soviet Union and the peace bloc, about the great longing and battle for peace by the two-billion people who inhabit the surface of the earth—and the truth about the small handful in our own country who are moving heaven and earth and the forces of hell to bring about war—if the American people but knew the TRUTH—peace would come instantaneously to the world.

It remains for the people's paper, the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker to bring the TRUTH to the people. At numerous meetings our leading personnel has already undertaken to help fulfill the goals of the Queens Freedom of the Press Committee. Activity of the type necessary to complete these goals has already begun.

We are certain that our comrades and friends of Queens and the rest of Long Island will come through with flying colors.

MEANWHILE THE CAMPAIGN started to pick up steam
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A NIGHT OF PERIL IN JUNGLE VALLEYS

by JOSEPH STAROBIN

First American Correspondent
to Report from Free Viet Nam

Turn to Page 2

Inside Free Viet-Nam

A Night in Viet-Nam's Jungle Valleys, Where the Full Moon Brings Alarm

By Joseph Starobin

(Second of a Series)

From somewhere inside Viet Nam

Our truck backs away from its roadside hide-out and begins rolling southeastward just after nightfall. A thick matting of branches extends over the top and the windshield and radiator in front; the headlights are half-blackened under the metal shields so that tiny eyeballs of light focus on the dirt road; the truck looks like some prehistoric monster. For many hours, it lurches from rut to rut, hugging the shoulders of the mountains from which mists rise to clouded skies. Below are deep black valleys. A full moon breaks through the overcast, and the driver looks out anxiously. It's a Saturday night, and I think of the strollers on Fishermans Wharf in San Francisco or the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris. It is a fortunate people that can look at a full moon without worrying whether planes will send bombs down from the skies.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Exclusive

Suddenly we are flagged to a stop by a lad in a beret, a rifle over his shoulder, a bamboo flare in his hand. One of my two companions has already jumped down from the rear of the truck. He is Le Thann, typical of many Vietnamese with his handsome face, olive complexion. He wears a polo hat and a white silk scarf under a khaki greatcoat (inherited, by means I do not explore, from the U.S. Army). The shiny brass buttons bear the motto: "E Pluribus Unum."

Eight years ago, he was an apprentice in a metal shop of Hanoi to which he came from a village in the plains. Two months after the apprentices were fired for demanding pay came the August 1945 Revolution. In the 16 years of his young life, he had not heard of Ho Chi Minh. But like thousands of others he came into these forests when Ho's Republic was forced out of Hanoi in December 1946. He knows every bend of these roads and every grotto in the limestone mountains.

I have been teasing him off and on. "A man of 24 ought to take himself a wife," I say. "A handsome lad like you, why it's not fair to the girls of the Resistance."

His eyes twinkle, and his fine face breaks into laughter. "Time to think of that after our victory," he says.

"It's a protracted war," I insist. President Ho teaches it's a long, long struggle.

"I will wait," Le Thanh replies.

OUR SECOND companion is another kind of Vietnamese, typical of a different aspect of the Resistance. Luong is 42, a swarthy man of middling size who comes from Truong Bo, the Vietnamese name for Annam, the central part of the country. His eyes have a hurt look in them for he must have seen many things over five years in the jails of Bangkok where he took part in the revolutionary activity of the large Vietnamese colony there in the '30s.

"We have all gone through that path," he says, and that's all he ever said about it.

His wife and two children are somewhere in the south, and he's not seen them in more than a year, but I have been shown the photos. His advice always comes last at every turn and problem of our trip; it's usually accepted as final.

"Why has the truck been stopped?" I ask, as we sit in the hut on the roadside. Someone is working a battery telephone, and two lads are sleeping nearby. Each lad claps the hand of the other in sleep, and the other hands hold rifles. "Bombs," says Luong. "We will have to walk. There should be a truck waiting further ahead."

On our right, there are enormous pools of water, filling in the

craters that have been gashed into the hillsides by 250 kilo bombs. Half of the road is still soggy and gives way under our feet. We sink into the mud to our ankles and hop over tree trunks. Just in front of us is a whole hillside, where only the trunks are standing; the trees have been decapitated and stripped of leaves and branches by the napalm bombs. For the French aviators like to burn away the foliage surrounding these roadbends in order to take better aim.

WE HIKE around a series of hairpin turns always ascending, and then I see the first large group of Vietnamese: this is something different again. Hundreds of tiny figures, men and women with reed hats like inverted platters, dressed in deep brown blouses and blue-back trousers, hardly distinguishable from the brown-reddish earth despite the occasional flares. They look like gnomes chipping away at the hillsides with their pickaxes and hoes. They fill in their baskets with stone and with earth, carrying them to the edges overhanging the deep canyons where the valleys disappear into the mist.

Some are pounding at a huge rock in the road center. Others are laying small stones to fill the ruts. A group of young girls with deep-brown turbans on their heads are laughing as at least 20 men tug on a tree whose roots cling to the earth; someone is flailing at the roots with a knife that looks like the machetes which are used in Cuba to cut the sugar cane. The men tug, yelling hoarsely, but the jealous roots will not yield. Chanting songs echo strangely in the chill of the night.

These are villagers of the Tho minority. They come out every night to repair the roads. It takes 50 men, I was told later, to repair the damage of a single bomb

in one night, but there must be hundreds here. It is a spectacle that one might imagine on some other planet, on mountains of the moon.

They stop to stare at our party as we pass by and my shoulders heave up as though these brown-clad figures with these silent, soft olive-skinned faces under the turbans are somehow accusing me.

We are traveling through what the French call Tonkin, and the Vietnamese call the bac-Ba. It is a region the size of New England, the size of southeastern France and the Piedmont of Italy combined. This particular part is known as the Viet Bac, where the rice fields have been pushed high into the valleys and some corn grows in the plateau.

SOUTHEASTWARD, several hundred kilometers is midland and then the Hanoi-Haiphong delta, and the sea. The Red River with



bodia, now called by its ancient name of Khmer, adjoining Thailand.

THIS, THEN is the nation of Viet-Nam, 23 million people, two-thirds of whom live in the two deltas, of Hanoi and Saigon. And here in the Viet Bac through which we are walking is the heart of the Resistance itself.

This is a people whose predominately agricultural, village life is regulated by the seasons. Within two months it will be pouring for days at a time. The roads will become almost impassable, the swollen rivers will be hard to cross, and of course the bridges are gone. Even the bridges of wooden logs on which we have been passing will be useless. Fighting, except for small guerilla operations, will slow down until the dry season of next autumn and winter. It is a land of flood and sometimes drought.

And it is a lush and humid land where matches do not light, and paper becomes soggy and tobacco mildews quickly. Spells of chilling winds and mists succeed waves of thick hot weather. The town dwellers who have come into these hills and forests to escape the enemy and prepare to fight him have another and constant enemy—malaria.

NOT ONLY has day been turned into night but it is a land where one's whole conception of time must change.

"We do not count in hours or days but in weeks," my friend Luong reproached me whenever I became impatient with the journey. People hardly ever speak in terms of months or years: they talk of campaigns.

In 1950, it was the campaign to clear the frontier with Kwangsi province, all the way from Cao Bang down to Langson. At the end of 1951 and early '52 it was the Hoa Binh campaign, down below Hanoi where the delta ends and the roads descend to Truong Bo. At the close of 1952 it was the campaign of Northwest in the Thai country. People speak of the August 1945 Revolution as though it were just a while ago. . . . "The Revolution of August," or simply "August," they say.

It is a land where rice is the staple food, and the fields are cut into patterns with the muddy ridges between them. At night the frogs croak and millions of green eyes leer and crickets chatter. Traveling through the thick forest and stopping at jungle streams where the horses lap up the water, every branch looks like a swinging noose, and the twisting bramble looks as though it might be snakes. There are monkeys climbing in the trees. And to the south, they say, there are tigers, too.

Some corn or maize grows in the plains, and tea and coffee and (Continued on Page 5)

JOSEPH STAROBIN, our rising foreign correspondent in the Far East, is now in Free Vietnam, a land unknown to most Americans as Korea was in 1950. We present his eyewitness stories describing history in the making—a land battling for its freedom. The heroic peasants face French armies and puppet troops who are armed with planes, napalm, munitions by the U.S. We must ask: Will our boys be sent to die there? Starobin interviewed the fabulous Vietnamese leader, President Ho Chi Minh, and the commander-in-chief of the liberation army, Vo Nguyen Giap. What he saw and heard he tells exclusively for our readers in the present series. His interview with President Ho Chi Minh will appear in The Worker next week.

MICHAEL ROSENBERG SENDS A LETTER TO EISENHOWER



ETHEL ROSENBERG

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Ten-year-old Michael Rosenberg, who will be orphaned along with his six-year-old brother if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are put to death, wrote President Eisenhower asking him to "let my mommy and daddy go," after seeing Mrs. Oatis on television and listening to her story.

Michael, speaking also for his brother, Robbie, wrote the letter on May 20. He is assuring everyone that he will get a favorable reply.

The letter, a copy of which the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case obtained from Michael, said:

"Dear President Eisenhower:

"I saw on television on Monday Mr. Oatis is not in prison any more because the President of the country let him go. It said his wife wrote a letter to the President over there and she told why Mr. Oatis should be let go. I think it is a good thing to let him go home because I think prison is a very bad place for anybody to be.

"My mommy and daddy are in prison in New York. My brother is six years old and his name is Robby. He misses them very much and I miss them too. I got the idea to write you from Mr. Oatis on television. Please let my mommy and daddy go and not let anything happen to them. If they come home Robby and I will be very happy, we will thank you very much.

"Very truly yours,
"MICHAEL ROSENBERG."

B'KLYN NEGRO DOCKERS' LOCAL HITS DEWEY PLAN

Local 968, the militant, predominantly Negro Brooklyn local of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), yesterday demanded that the state legislators reject the State Crime Commission's proposals for state control over waterfront workers.

In a memorandum sent to all New York legislators, Local 968 secretary-treasurer Cleophus Jacobs charged that the Dewey-inspired SCC proposals would result in the "illegal deprivation of the right to work among large numbers of dock workers."

Condemning the shape-up as the "vehicle through which the hiring foremen, the representatives of the employer, has been able to practice racial discrimination effectively, so that, for the Negro dock worker, employment has always been scarce, and often non-existent," the union leaders said the SCC proposals would do nothing to improve the situation.

The memorandum said that state employment centers, as proposed by the SCC would merely move the infamous shapeup indoors and give it the "sanction and protection of the State of New York."

Hitting the strikebreaking features of the GOP plan, Jacobs pointed out that if the state is charged with supplying workers when the employers ask for them, in the event of a strike the state could become the agency for strikebreakers and scabs.

Jacobs also announced he has applied for permission to testify

before Dewey's personally conducted SCC hearings to be conducted at the Bar Association offices June 8 and 9.

Chinese Mark Agnes Smedley Anniversary

PEKING, May 31 (ALN).—A group of writers and foreign residents gathered at the Revolutionary Cemetery here to commemorate the third anniversary of the death of Agnes Smedley, the American writer who used her pen to champion the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people.

Speaking beside the marble monument that marks her grave, Chou Yang, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, described Agnes Smedley as a "true representative of America," and said that feelings of friendship between Chinese and Americans would prevail over the "power of reaction."

William Hinton, American agricultural expert, said, "She was one of the first Americans to see new China rising. From the very beginning she sided with the people, had faith in their victory and worked tirelessly for it."

Among those present were Rewi Alley, New Zealand author and cooperative expert, Sha Ko-fu, secretary general of the literary federation, Chao Shu-li, novelist, Louis Wheaton, American member of the Asian and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee, and Israel Epstein, journalist and author.

Korean Truce Talks Are Recessed 3 More Days

TOKYO, Monday, June 1.—An extension of the recess in the Korea truce talks to Thursday at 11 a.m. (Wednesday 10 p.m. EDT) was asked today by the Korean and Chinese negotiators. Liaison officers of both sides met briefly today, when the request was made for "administrative reasons."

A new U. S. proposal, the terms of which are still secret, is now being studied.

The Peking radio charged last night that the South Koreans "openly violated" the secrecy agreed upon at the truce meeting last Monday. The broadcast said "serious attention" must be paid to the "disclosure of the contents of the new American proposal."

Referring to Sen. Robert A. Taft's recent comment on the truce talks, Peking said, "Irreconcilable forces are hampering settlement of disputes between nations through negotiations" and were "personified in those bellicose elements within the U. S. ruling circles such as Taft."

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, today told a reporter he would insist on a record vote by the Senate on the proposal to cut off U. S. money from the United Nations if People's China is admitted to the UN.

He made the statement as President Eisenhower planned to meet in special session with the National Security Council tomorrow.

The Senate begins debate on Bridges' proposal tomorrow when it takes up legislation providing new operating funds for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments.

The "no funds for the UN" amendment is sponsored by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), who now is in the Far East. Eisenhower said last week that while he is opposed to admitting China to the UN under present conditions, he regards the proposed legislation as drastic.

There appeared to be considerable Republican support in the Senate for the Dirksen amendment. A number of Democrats, including Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), opposed it.

Sparkman said the amendment, approved by Bridges' committee with four dissenting Democratic votes, was a Congressional attempt to apply a "veto of its own" on the UN.

Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator today called for sending more armaments to the French imperialists in Indo-China. Stassen made his statement at a TV forum panel.

Meet Tomorrow On AFL-CIO No-Raid Pact

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Officials of the AFL and CIO today worked separately on drafts of a "no raiding" agreement which will be presented Tuesday to a formal unity conference.

The conference, led by AFL president George Meany and CIO chief Walter P. Reuther, will try to iron out a single pact.

A "no-raiding" agreement would have to be okayed by conventions of both unions this fall.

Judge Hits 'Contempt' Count in Nelson Case

By ART SHIELDS

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet and philosopher, might have been sent to prison under the Pennsylvania "sedition" act if he had been born a couple of generations later. That's what one of the judges of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court implied in a remark to Steve Nelson's attorney during the Nelson appeal hearings last week.

Nelson's attorney, Victor Rabinowitz, had been hammering the "hatred and contempt" section of the 1919 "sedition" act under which Nelson got 20 years in prison. Rabinowitz pointed out that Judge Montgomery, the trial judge, told the jury that it could find Nelson guilty if they thought anything the Communist leader said or did tended to bring the government into "hatred and contempt." That "hatred and contempt" section could jail any critic of government, he said.

At this point an elderly judge on the left end of the crescent shaped bench broke in: It seemed to him, the old judge said, that Emerson might have gotten into trouble under that section of the law.

Emerson shocked a lot of people with the ideas in his essays, the old judge continued. And perhaps some one might have thought he was bringing the government into "hatred and contempt."

Another judge, however, said he saw nothing unconstitutional in the "hatred and contempt" sections of the law, under which Nelson was sent away.

The first judge later again in-

dicated his opposition to the idea of jailing men on such vague charges, when Judge Musmanno's nephew, William Cercone, the special prosecutor, was speaking. Cercone was arguing that Nelson was convicted on other counts besides the "hatred and contempt" counts. But the old judge interrupted to remind him that seven out of the 12 counts of the indictment were based on the "hatred and contempt" idea.

Rabinowitz had already pointed out that the vague "hatred and contempt" charges were the heart of the case against the Communist leader, and the trial judge had emphasized that "hatred and contempt" was the decisive issue in the case.

The Nelson appeal was heard by only five judges. Two disqualified themselves. One was the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno who withdrew after the Chief Justice said he thought "it might be better" if Musmanno did so. And the other was Judge Arnold, who defeated Judge Montgomery, Nelson's trial judge, in the last Supreme Court election.

No date is given for the judges' decision in the case.

Ask Release of Chinese, Koreans Jailed in Japan

TOKYO, May 31 (ALN).—A deputation of 40 Japanese have presented Gen. Mark Clark and U. S. Ambassador Robert Murphy with a demand that Chinese and Korean war prisoners brought to Japan by U. S. intelligence agencies be released.

Japanese formerly in the employ of Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency and Gen. Clark's Counter-Intelligence Corps have estimated that at least several hundred prisoners are being held in Hongo House, Tokyo, and other detention points maintained by the U. S. throughout Japan.

Representing the Communication Workers Union, the Labor-Farmer Party, the Japan-China Friendship Society and other groups, the deputation charged that the prisoners have been selected for recruitment into U. S. intelligence agencies and that they are the victims of physical and mental coercion. It demanded that Gen. Clark punish U. S. officers responsible.

Tainted

By ALAN MAX

It's reported that Eisenhower picked Bermuda instead of Washington for that conference because he figured that Churchill, having expressed a preference for a Big Four parley, would never get past Ellis Island.

USSR Celebrates Children's Day, Broadcasts Plea for Peace

LONDON, May 31.—Monday of peace, of a happy and joyful Children's Day in the Soviet Union, and the Moscow Radio said Soviet newspapers were devoting their main articles to denouncing war and its effect on children.

"It is a day of effort on behalf

childhood," the government organ, Izvestia said, according to the radio.

"The stern lessons of the second World War, which made at least

20,000,000 women widows and 40,000,000 children orphans, have shown that war is the most terrible threat to the children of the world.

"The international situation requires further intensification of the struggle in defense of the young

generation. Children need peace, peace, no joy, no confidence in the future without it there can be no happiness tomorrow."

DOES MEANY AGREE WITH REE ON KOREA?

—See Page 4



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Does Meany Agree With Rhee on Korea?

PRECISELY FOR WHOM was AFL president George Meany speaking May 27 when he told delegates to the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor that American workers "want no Munich peace" in Korea?

Meany indicated what he meant by the term "Munich peace." He spoke shortly after Senator Taft had demanded our withdrawal from the United Nations and a "free hand" for our militarists in Asia. This Taft speech, as everyone now knows, was a development of the "let's fight Communism—alone" line of such sterling dollar-patriots as Sen. McCarthy and General MacArthur.

Meany said "democratic countries are getting tired" and are thinking of doing business with the Soviet Union. He said such action would result only in the kind of peace now prevailing in the Eastern European coun-

tries. This kind of peace he calls a "Munich peace."

It is a lamentable fact, and one which every member of an AFL union should ponder, that Meany—the head of the most powerful and numerous section of the organized labor movement of our country—dared to identify himself at this moment with the Taft-McCarthy-MacArthur forces.

Not only did Meany thereby give aid and comfort to the forces striving most speedily to install fascism in our country, and thus to destroy the labor movement; he also joined the forces opposing an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting, a settlement of global problems, and an armistice in Korea.

What has this position in common with the hopes and needs of American working men and women? Nothing.

What has it in common with the aims of the blood-sucking,

profit-greedy billionaire employers? Everything.

WHAT IS MORE, Meany's position in this matter is no different from that of Syngman Rhee, whom the American people as well as the Korean people have come to hate as an arch criminal in this entire Korean blood-letting.

Even the Wall Street Journal (5-29) editorially deplored Rhee clique's threat to continue the war in an attempt forcibly to "unify" the country, and its insistence on having the Korean prisoners of war at its disposal for cannon-fodder or forced laborers.

Although the investors' organ did not spell out these essentials of the Rhee position, it puts the matter clearly: "President Rhee and his government must be persuaded, and persuaded with every possible consideration for their ambitions and feelings, that it is better for them just now to have half a country than none at all."

And the New York World-Telegram and Sun's foreign news column (5-29)—despite the fact that the paper's boss, Roy Howard, also had the unmitigated gall to "warn" the UN against "appeasing" the Koreans and Chinese—also took occasion to throw in a few facts supporting its view that "Syngman Rhee is once more throwing a monkey-wrench into United Nations' machinery."

The column notes that Rhee's "truculence caused trouble in 1949, when he had neither arms nor an army. Then he proclaimed publicly his intent to invade North Korea and win unification by force if necessary. . . . Only a year ago Rhee suddenly slapped martial law on South Korea, setting aside constitutional government. . . . He had 12 of the opposition members of the Assembly arrested and thus assured himself a winning vote in the Assembly. Rhee's current trouble-making is more than empty oratory. He has 14 American-trained divisions, with two more forming. If he decided to attack to the north against UN orders he could prolong the war indefinitely."

MORE OF THE SAME—a great deal more—will come out when the dirty linen is finally flying in the breeze. The truth will at last be admitted that it was Rhee who was the aggressor on June 24, 1950, and that it was Rhee again whose word that North Korea was the aggressor was accepted by Truman and Trygve Lie as a pretext for United States intervention behind the fig-leaf of United Nations authority.

But today, at a time when even a Wall Street Journal and Roy Howard's organ are beginning to let some of the truth slip out, AFL president George Meany is standing up to his neck in the lies alongside of Syngman Rhee and Joe McCarthy!

This spectacle should be enough to make even old Sam Compers stir uneasily in his coffin.

Dutch Teachers Send Thanks For Flood Aid

The Teachers Union announces receipt of a letter from Jac Looisma, president of the Dutch Teachers Federation, thanking the union's president Abraham Lederman, for the union's contribution of \$25 sent to the Dutch teachers as aid for flood victims.

AMERICANS VS. McCARTHYISM

No 'Phobia' Abroad

TOM WALLACE, editor emeritus of the Louisville Times, writes that the "most striking thing in Europe is almost complete absence of the Communist phobia that is almost universal in the press and in government circles in the U. S."

To make his point, Wallace quotes a Kentucky educator, who refused to give his name, as saying:

"A lot of people think that if you defend a Communist's right to be heard, that makes you a Communist."

The Kentucky educator, Wallace said, did not identify himself as author of the statement because "he would fear results of being known as the man who said what he said."

Wallace noted further that two Kentucky professors, also without permitting use of their names, believed it would be a healthy thing if a Communist visited the university, saying: "It would give us a chance to cross-examine him."

"I agree with the two professors openly, under my name," Wallace declared. "When the American Society of Newspapers Editors, some years ago, invited two Russian Communists to come to the organization's annual meeting in Washington to be heard and be quizzed, I liked the organization's freedom from fear. The Communist speakers were heard. They were invited to travel over the U. S. and see and hear what they could see and hear, and write what they might be disposed to write. They did so and no historic ill resulted."

Wallace concluded that the

"fit-throwing" individuals who say "nothing can defeat Communism in the wide world unless it be guns and money" have "no confidence in democracy."

Peril to Press

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, of Providence, R. I., commenting Sen. McCarthy's snoop-ing into the affairs of the N. Y. Post and the National Guardian remarked:

"When the power of investigation—or of immunity, or subpoena, or contempt—is wielded to penalize the expression of a free press, then not only that press but the nation it serves is in jeopardy. Every citizen, and every newspaperman especially, ignores the danger at his peril."

Fear

REV. JAMES K. LAIRD of Amherst, addressing the New England Conference of National Missions of the Methodist Church in Melrose, Mass., said: "One of the crucial areas in American life today is that of civil liberties, for our fears are threatening our freedom."

KERMIT EBY, professor of social science at Chicago University, an ordained minister of the United Brethren Church, told the Waukesha, Wis., peace meeting in St. Matthias Church that America should "stop looking for Communists under the bed."

He urged that the United Nations should be kept alive and that the U. S. should take world leadership in maintaining peace and "vote for life instead of death" by negotiating rather than using force.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

From Wisc. Town To Eisenhower...

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has received from 120 citizens of Waukesha, Wis., an endorsement of his recent words in which he said he was for world peace and was willing to negotiate.

This action resulted from a YMCA-sponsored peace rally at the St. Matthias Episcopal Church which heard as principal speaker Kermit Eby, professor of social science at Chicago University.

Speaking of himself as a pacifist, Eby, repeatedly prefacing his remarks with a chuckling phrase "at the risk of being called a subversive, I say . . .," made the following points to his cheering audience:

Americans should "stop looking for Communists under their bed," keep the United Nations alive, take world leadership in really maintaining peace and "vote for life instead of death," by agreeing to negotiate instead of using force.

Eby said these tenets were in line with the beliefs of his religion. He is an ordained minister of the United Brethren Church. He said he thought our country is in danger of becoming militaristic and callous to life and death.

After the talk, four discussion groups held seminars on "Christian Dynamics for Peace" and "Can America and Russia Live Together."

Minister Says We Are "Most Hated"

THE DISTURBING fact that our country's name has become hated and feared throughout the world due to its current foreign policies was soberly brought to the New England Conference of the Methodist Church at Malden, Mass., last week by Rev. W. Vernon Middleton, executive secretary of the national missions of the Methodist Church.

It is generally assumed in this country that Russia is the most hated, Dr. Middleton said, but that is not so. He said we are the most hated because "we believe that money alone will buy the friendship of the world."

"No Real American Fears Peace"

OVER AND OVER the theme of angry outrage at the very idea of fearing peace occurs in letters to the local newspapers.

Here is an eloquent example by a reader of the Binghamton (NY) Press who lives in Vestal, N. Y. and writes:

"I always thought Red propaganda was blatant, preposterous and so patently exaggerated as to be ridiculous, but I must be wrong. They really have us backed into a corner, when one of our important public leaders finds it necessary to tell the world that 'there is no reason' for us to 'fear peace.'"

"Of course, there is no reason for Americans to 'fear' peace. Certainly, no real American does. If there are any persons of American background among us who look upon peace as a calamity, they have long since lost any honest claims they had to their American heritage."

"War is frightful, destructive and inhuman. If our nation ever comes to the point of accepting it as a means of avoiding depression, as the Communists claim, then the end of our national greatness will soon be in sight."

Methodist Group Wants Negotiations

THE 102ND METHODIST Wyoming Conference, held in Johnson City, New York, last week, heard a committee report which denounced as immoral proposals to "engage in a holy war" against communism.

The report, which also urged support of the United Nations, said it did not "preclude the possibility of negotiations to settle differences with Russia," and urged that "we be ready to meet them in good faith around the conference table." Bishop Pierce Carson of the Philadelphia Area of the Methodist Church presided over the annual five-day conference.

BRITISH GOV'T WORKERS' UNIONS URGE PEACE ACTION

LONDON, May 31 (ALN).—Two unions representing government workers added their voices to the demands of British labor for peace.

The National Union of Public Employees, in convention at Eastbourne, passed a resolution calling for a Korean truce and a five-power peace pact. "Any gesture by Russia should be treated as genuine until it is proved otherwise," general secretary Bryn Roberts told the delegates.

At Blackpool the conference of post office workers passed an emer-

gency resolution "welcoming with profound relief the easing of tension in world affairs" and calling on the British government to act boldly in behalf of peace.

General secretary Geddes said the resolution was neither anti-American nor anti-Russian but "an appeal for sanity in a world which is spinning toward destruction." Denouncing the "insanities of Sen. McCarthy," he said, "I do not know whom McCarthy represents, but I believe when I speak of peace I represent millions of workers' voices and therefore speak with more power than he does."

British Parley Demands Right to Trade with USSR

LONDON, May 31 (ALN).—Delegates and observers representing over 700,000 people attended the annual conference of the British-Soviet Friendship Society and unanimously approved a resolution demanding that Britain "shall re-establish her right, as a sovereign state, to trade freely with all countries without exception."

The one great obstacle to an advantageous development of trade with the Soviet Union, the resolution said, "is the restriction placed on our freedom of trade by the American Battle act."

The government was urged to repudiate such restrictions at once and the Labor Party and Trades Union Congress to carry out a nationwide campaign in favor of freedom to trade, the policy in-

dorsed by both organizations at their conferences last fall.

The meeting, which took place before Prime Minister Winston Churchill's proposal for top level talks with the USSR, called on the British government "to show its willingness to meet the Soviet government half-way by immediately proposing direct talks at the highest level" so that friendly consultation and cooperation among the five great powers might be restored in the cause of world peace.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 4-7354.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
3 mos. 9 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$14.00 \$24.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 12.00 20.00
The Worker (Manhattan only, Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$15.00 \$25.00
Daily Worker Only 4.50 13.00 21.00
The Worker 1.00 3.00 5.00

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7054
Cable Address "Dailwork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

OUR CRUSADE HITS HOME

ACCORDING TO Herald Tribune columnist David Lawrence, long known as a propagandist for the anti-labor, Hooverite policies of finance capital, the Daily Worker is the initiator and champion of the struggle against McCarthyism.

The gentleman does us honor, and his column of May 27 on the subject is as persuasive an argument for expanding our circulation as we have seen anywhere.

We would remind Lawrence that the Daily Worker has been an initiator of the struggle against fascism at all stages of history; that we were also among the initiators of the struggle against discrimination, lynching, poll-taxes and many other recognized evils in American life; that we were among the initiators, too, of the struggle for peace, social security, unemployment insurance, trade union organization, public housing and a host of other advances made in our society in the last 20 years.

We would deduce, from Lawrence's logic, that he has favored fascism, discrimination, lynching, etc., and is opposed to peace, social security, trade unionism, and so on. The deduction is doubtless right, but Lawrence would not admit it. His position on these matters, is thoroughly alien to the views of the mass of Americans, who agree with the Daily Worker's position.

And just as in many other great progressive movements in American life, the initiative of the left—of which we are proud to be the journalistic spokesman—was soon followed by vast forces outside of the left, so it has been in the struggle against McCarthyism.

The list of those who have expressed themselves against McCarthyism is much too long to detail here. It includes leaders of the CIO and of most of its affiliates, of several AFL unions and most independent unions; of major educational organizations and numerous individual spokesmen; of major religious groupings and spokesmen; of such great bodies as the NAACP, American Jewish Congress, Americans for Democratic Action, American Civil Liberties Union, and numerous others; of leading politicians, like Senator Lehman, Averell Harriman, Thomas K. Finletter, and many others.

Their opposition has been partial, often confused and contradictory. But it has recognized, even if vaguely, that McCarthyism is dangerous to our democracy; that its aim is to wipe out not only Marxist dissent, but all dissent toward the most extreme reactionary and predatory elements.

If Lawrence is a champion of McCarthyism, it is because he knows well that its source is the current effort of big business to wipe out all the gains made by the people of America in the past 20 years, to eliminate all resistance to its ruthless imperialist policies abroad and unchecked exploitation at home.

The technique of the Big Lie, that Communism is a conspiracy threatening to overthrow America by force and violence, is the instrument for crushing this resistance. This Big Lie is the essence of McCarthyite practice.

Lawrence pretends we are deliberately "exaggerating" McCarthyism, attributing to McCarthy everything the Eisenhower Administration does. There are some foes of McCarthy who also look upon the Eisenhower Administration as somehow opposed to McCarthy, an obstacle to him.

The truth is that McCarthy is the spearhead for the Eisenhower program of war-breeding, repression and social reaction. His inquisitorial methods, as well as those of his pro-fascist associates—Jerner, Velde and McCarran—are intended to frighten all opposition to this program into silence, to scatter the forces that could block the program.

Among the foes of McCarthy there are many who were staunch supporters of Truman and his program. Some are now beginning to realize that we, the "pre-mature anti-McCarthyites," were right when we warned that Truman was no obstacle to McCarthy.

In the words of the formerly stalwart backer of Trumanism, the New Republic: "Truman opened the dike of the flood waters of political oppression which are now upon us." It referred, of course, to the Smith Act arrests, the attorney general's list, the deportation delirium, the Gestapo tactics of the FBI, the Rosenberg persecution, etc.—all begun by the Truman Administration.

Some among the anti-McCarthy forces take the view that it is okay to go after the Communists; trouble with McCarthy is he goes after people who are not Communists. This mistakes the nature of McCarthyism, which guns for every opponent of reaction's program, and which views them all—Communist and non-Communist—as its natural prey. To separate the Communists from the non-Communists, on the basis of the Big Lie, is to divide the foes of McCarthyism and strengthen its position. This is the tactic of the Lawrence column.

To paraphrase Lawrence, his labored attempt to use McCarthyite tactics against the foes of McCarthy shows that the crusade against McCarthyism is hitting home.

McCarthy Seeks to Build a Nazi-Style Mass Movement

By BERNARD BURTON
(Part One)

WASHINGTON

THE OUTLINES of something new are beginning to emerge from the McCarthyite camp. It is their effort to create a fascist mass movement and a rounded fascist program, U. S. style. No longer is the chief spokesman of the McCarthyites, Sen. Joseph McCarthy himself, content to remain in the role of Witchhunter No. 1.

The McCarthyites have begun to broaden the scope of the witchhunt in an effort to kill off all opposition, no matter how mild. McCarthy himself has begun to take demagogic stands on economic issues, supposedly on the side of the "little man." He has already emerged as the chief "right wing" GOP congressional spokesman on foreign policy.

Although some big papers have been attacking McCarthy's foreign policy statements as a path to national suicide, what is often overlooked is that McCarthy presents his "go it alone" views in a way that is designed to appeal to some sections of the population who are disgusted with the material and physical cost of the cold war program. These groups, poisoned by the anti-Communism spread both by the Truman-Acheson gang and the McCarthy-Knowland-Jenner crew, do not yet see peaceful co-existence of Socialist and capitalist countries as the real way out. The balking of Washington's allies and the defeats handed the warmongers internationally have given them a sense of the crisis of U. S. foreign policy.

McCarthyism seeks to "explain" this crisis as caused by "treason" in government, especially in the State Department. His "go it alone" policy is presented as a short cut to "success," one that will bring an end to the burdens of seemingly endless cold war. In historically typical fascist style, he buttresses his stand by appealing to U. S. chauvinism and superiority.

WHEN MCCARTHY made his "go it alone" speech in answer to Clemente Attlee, there was applause in the gallery. True, most of those in the Senate gallery were visiting teenage school children—but it was cause for alarm among the more thinking journalists in the press section.

This reporter was sitting next to a correspondent for a prominent European paper. "I hope you chaps realize this man is a menace," he whispered to me as McCarthy spoke.

I agreed with him and as we walked out, he followed up his remark. "Most of you fellows treat him as just another crackpot," he said. "I think you are wrong. I was in Germany in



MCCARTHY

1932 and I remember German journalists trying to laugh off Hitler by saying he was just a crackpot. Two years later I was trying to help some of those fellows get out of the country."

Each passing week of the Eisenhower Administration, however, has been helping to dissipate the notion among newsmen that McCarthy is just a crackpot. They have seen the Administration knuckle under to McCarthy on one issue after another. They have seen John Foster Dulles appear more and more as McCarthy's "administrative assistant," as the Rev. Powell Davis, of Washington described him.

Little of this feeling appears in the newspapers, however, with the publishers wedded to Eisenhower and many of the biggest, such as the Chicago Tribune-Hearst group, casting McCarthy in the role of watchdog to see to it that the Administration makes no concessions to peace pressures. They also held McCarthy as their ace in the hole to pull out in case the Eisenhower Administration is unable to pay off.

The Alsop brothers have described this setup. They reported that McCarthy's backers are ready to split the Republican Party, if necessary, and launch something like the fascist-style American Party that was bruited about by Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune. The result is that the price of GOP "unity" has become obedience to the structures of Joe McCarthy.

THE SINISTER FORCES behind McCarthy know, however, that it requires more than a program of "negativism," a program of merely being against things, to launch a political movement. McCarthy is now beginning to portray himself as a defender of the economic interests of the "little man," even if it means breaking with the economy bloc on a minor issue here or there.

Thus, he broke with the econ-

omy bloc on a minor amendment which he introduced on May 15 in connection with the cuts in appropriations for independent offices. The Senate Appropriations Committee had cut out \$800,000 asked by Eisenhower for a research department-Finance Agency (Truman had asked for \$950,000). McCarthy introduced an amendment to appropriate funds for housing research, proposing \$600,000. He was defeated—as he knew he would be—but it gave him an opportunity to make a speech for the record on the need to protect the interests of young men, especially veterans, who want to build homes. (The research was to be on methods of reducing the cost of building homes and unification of the many conflicting building codes in various parts of the country.)

On May 24, McCarthy got the front page in many newspapers with criticism of Defense Department buying policies. His staff charged—that most informed people already knew—that small business was being "frozen out" of arms production. It was a rare opportunity for McCarthy to get on the front page with something other than a witch hunt. Again this favored choice of the most reactionary sections of Big Business—especially of midwestern big business—was able to pose as the defender of the interests of the "little man." One can expect McCarthy to grab many more opportunities.

(To Be Continued)

Frisco Tenants Query Met Life On Bias Policy

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31 (FP).—Following the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s eviction of a Negro family from its Parkchester housing project in New York, the Council for Civic Unity queried the company on its policy in its Park Merced project here.

The council was told the company exercised "no discrimination, but careful selection." A company spokesman admitted, however, that there were not now nor had there ever been any non-white tenants in Park Merced. He said the project was handled directly by the home office in New York.

On May 20, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur and their two young children were evicted from their Parkchester apartment. They had moved into the project as the guests of a white family in a test of Met Life's housing policy. The Decatur family were the first and only Negro family to live in the 12,500 family project since it was built 13 years ago.

A Night in Viet-Nam's Jungle Valley

(Continued from Page 2)

pepper in the hills and to the south there is rubber, of course. There are hard coal mines near the delta villages and old tin mines in these hills and enormous banyan trees and hardwoods in the mountains.

Here in the Viet Bac there is bamboo which is as much a weapon of the Resistance as rice. From bamboo poles, two men can frame a light hut within two days and when the bamboo is slit open it forms a lattice work for the walls and the beds and the chairs. Bamboo twigs provide fuel, and pipes

of bamboo take water from the streams for washing; sections of bamboo make cups for drinking, flares for the night marches, poles for carrying the baskets full of munitions and the rice. The varnished bamboo makes light rafts and boats for fording the rivers.

This is . . . well, it's not our White House, but our Green House," said the venerable Ton Duc Thang, chairman of the Front Lien Veit, with a wink and a wave at President Ho, as we were eating one evening.

The more I lived and traveled here the more I appreciated the

significance of these bamboo and palm forests: the epic of the resistance has brought tens of thousands of fighters, cadres, intellectuals and workers up here to the Viet Bac where they have hacked out the paths and cut into the hill-sides to make rice and vegetables grow. Here they have lived and married and studied and worked; above all, they have fought here. What Yenan and the liberated areas of northwest China meant to the Chinese Revolution, the forests and hills of the Viet Bac have meant to the Viet-Nam.

Sub Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

in some areas, was slow starting in others. As we went to press we did not have full results of the weekend activities. However, Brooklyn reported almost 100 gained on Saturday, Manhattan had picked up 50 without a full Sunday tally and the Bronx had added 36. The approximate figure (Queens and upstate as of Friday before any weekend activity):

THE LATEST STANDINGS

County	Goal	In So Far
Queens	1700	1234
Manhattan	3300	1836
Bronx	2000	1145
Brooklyn	4500	2435
Trade Union Com.	2300	1176
Upstate	900	452
State Goal	14500	

ALP Denounces Move to Rush Hike in Fare

Arthur Schutzer, American Labor Party, state executive secretary, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Board of Estimate is scheduled to act upon the Transit Authority agreement today (Monday).

"Despite repeated demands for a public hearing, this transaction involving billion of dollars of city property and threatening the living standards of New Yorkers, is being concluded in private session with Boss Tweed arrogance.

"The American Labor Party urges the defeat of this Dewey-Impeller scheme. We will carry this fight forward in every community of our city until this piece of fiscal evil is undone."

North Carolina

(Continued from Page 1)

and eggs and coffee. Speller, who had been visited by Rev. David Andrews, 28, a white minister on Thursday afternoon, protested his innocence, saying he "would be all right" but that "I am not the man." Brown had said roughly the same thing to members of his family who had visited him earlier.

All day Thursday North Carolinians from various parts of the state visited Gov. William B. Umstead in his executive offices, asking executive clemency for the two doomed men.

PERSONAL PLEA

Rev. Andrews, a Methodist minister assigned to the American Friends Peace Committee, made a personal plea for mercy to the Governor and when turned down kept a seven-hour vigil on the Capitol steps.

Gov. Umstead reportedly would not listen to pleas that the death sentence for rape is reserved for Negroes. He is reported as answering: "We are not discussing

any other cases; we are concerned only with the Speller and Brown cases."

When religious leaders pointed to the scanty evidence against Speller, the Governor, a gaunt, thin-lipped man of 60-odd years, answered that he would not override the decision of "36 honest men," referring to the three all-white juries who had thrice convicted Speller.

Thursday night, from about 9 o'clock to 1 a.m., a group of Negro students maintained a picket-line before the Capitol building in the vicinity of the Governor's Mansion. One of the pickets was Miss Mildred Wagstaff, a student of Shaw University here, who was raped at gunpoint in 1950 by Eugene Reid, a white man, in Burlington. Her assailant was arrested and indicted only after mass indignation among the state's Negro communities demanded it. The white rapist was sentenced to from eight to 10 years in prison.

FLIMSY FABRICATION

Speller's conviction was obtained on the basis of such obvious fabrications that it was hoped until the last minute that one of the many state witnesses would "break" and change his testimony. After the men were dead, a secretary in the office of Attorney Herman L. Taylor, defense counsel for the two, said, "I have seen so many of these cases where the innocent Negro is killed that I keep hoping that at least one guilty conscience will one day show up to save a victim."

Attorney Taylor, who has defended Speller since his first conviction in 1947, told newsmen in his office with an air of resignation to the inevitable: "They sure have killed an innocent man today."

As the bodies of Speller and Brown were being removed from the gas chamber, and the spectators were filing out in a tense quiet, a young white reporter gave way to the tension and fainted. As being revived he said, "I guess it must have been the heat."

The two murders last Friday left five other occupants on "death row" in the Central State Prison. Four of these are Negroes. Two of them, the cousins, Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels, 20 and 21, were saved from death Friday by a stay of execution granted by Chief Justice Fred Vinson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, two days before the date set for their execution.

In his nearly six years on "death row" Speller had seen 30 men march from their cells to be killed in the gas chamber.

Mrs. Louise Thompson, of Winston-Salem, sister of Brown, accompanied an undertaker to claim her brother's body. Speller's body was taken to Windsor, in Bertie County, by the Gilliam Funeral Parlor of that city.

The killing of these two men has stirred this state as no other case has in recent years. Among those who worked to save their lives there was talk of forming a permanent group to crusade against capital punishment. It is widely held here among Negroes and whites that the gas chamber is, and has been, an instrument to support white supremacy against Negro people and democracy.

No white man has ever been executed in this state for the crime of rape.

Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 1)

there been such a broad international protest against a legal lynching in an American court. This great world demand for justice for these two victims arises and takes on such huge volume basically because the world's peoples see in this case a sharp expression of the war hysteria and fascist terrorism that is being cultivated in the United States by the war-minded barons of Wall Street.

American democratic prestige is sinking rapidly all over the world. This country, because of the militant warmongering of its government leaders, is coming more and more to be looked upon by the world's peoples as the source of the most deadly dangers of war, and fascism. The barbarous way in which the Rosenbergs are being manhandled has been a powerful factor in the creation of the world fear and hatred of American imperialism. If they dare to execute the Rosenbergs, the Wall Street warmonger will pay dearly for it in the creation of new and higher obstacles in the path of their insane drive for world domination.

The fate of the Rosenbergs has now become a great test of American democracy. Their protection against being legally lynched is a heavy responsibility of the working class and its democratic allies. What is at stake is much more than the lives of these two victims of war hysteria; the whole body of the people's liberties is involved. The Rosenbergs must be saved from the McCarthys and other warmongers.

The country should ask that President Eisenhower commute the death sentence so that a new trial can take place and the frame-up exposed.

Harry Yaris In Hospital

Harry Yaris, union organizer held in deportation proceedings without bail on Ellis Island, has been removed to Manhattan General Hospital to undergo surgery for a gall bladder condition, it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Yaris, who has been shunted about with typical Justice Department inconsistency, was considered so "dangerous" that last October he was thrown on Ellis Island and denied bail. He, along with Charles A. Doyle, were removed from Ellis Island and jailed in the West Street Detention Center because the Justice Department was "taking precautions" against any disturbances on Ellis Island.

While at West Street, Yaris' physical condition became aggravated and he was transferred under guard to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital for examination and finally, through intervention of his attorneys, received permission to undergo operation by his own physician in a private hospital.

Yaris had four days of "freedom" waiting for a hospital bed to be made available. The Justice Department then awakened to the fact that this "dangerous" man was on the loose and he was again thrown on Ellis Island, on May 22, denied bail, until he left, under guard, for the hospital on May 27.

LAST SALE

Imported Linens

The final clearance sale on imported linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

STANLEY THEATRE

7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts. Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all items. Special reduction for organizations.

Bank Cites Midwest Stake in Foreign Trade

CHICAGO, May 31.—The sudden appearance of shrunken pay envelopes in this region has turned economic writers to stressing the importance of export trade.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago recently indicated this problem in a survey entitled "Foreign Markets Important for Many Midwest Products."

THE STUDY listed some of the following products which in 1951 were produced for export in amounts ranging from 11 to 21 percent of the total production.

These include: household refrigerators, coal, diesel engines, machine tools, primary copper, tractors, motor coaches and trucks.

Said the Federal Reserve: "Tractor workers in Peoria and Moline, auto workers in Detroit, and soybean farmers in Iowa represent a few of the persons in the Midwest whose employment and income result, in part, from our export trade."

WHILE employment remains high and most industries are not yet cutting back production, the May employment figures in Illinois are expected to show a sharp decline. The most recent bulletin by the Illinois State Employment Service stated:

"Mid-April manufacturing employment in Illinois declined 6,800 from that in mid-March."

This figure is not large, but it appears to indicate a trend which has not been present for several years. It is enough to cause deep concern among many workers in this area.

MOST obvious throughout the countryside is the large stocks on hand by farm equipment dealers. Charts in the magazine "Business Week" (May 16) show a sharp downward curve in the production of radio and TV sets and household appliances.

In a cautious analysis entitled, "Is This the Top of the Boom?" the magazine notes: "At least some of the zip has gone out of the upsurge. Retail sales haven't wracked up any conspicuous gains since Christmas. Nor has personal income, which provides the wherewithal for retail transactions, been going up at the breakneck rate that marked the last half of 1952."

THE FEDERAL Reserve Bank stresses the dependence of the Midwest economy on export, noting the sharp curtailment of foreign trade in recent years.

"Numerous Midwestern centers," said the bank's survey, "are dependent on products which foreign markets are important. Thus developments affecting the course of U. S. foreign trade will have a definite impact on the Midwest economy."

While such circles disdain any open suggestion that the ending of

the answer to the developing economic cold war trade restrictions are nomic problems, those conclusions seem unavoidable.

Bulgaria 5-Year Plan Completed In 3 Yrs., 10 Mos.

SOFIA, May 31 (ALN).—By the end of 1952 Bulgarian industrial production was 20.1 percent above the Five-Year Plan goal for 1953, according to a detailed report issued here by the State Planning Commission and the Central Statistical Administration.

Industrial production is now 2.3 times what it was in 1948 and 4 times the 1939 level, the report said. The original goals of the 1949-54 Five Year Plan were actually realized in three years and 10 months.

When the plan was launched in 1949 Bulgaria was still predominantly an agricultural nation. In 1952, despite an increase in agricultural production, the volume of industrial output exceeded that of agricultural production.

Consumer goods production in 1952 was twice that in 1948 and three times the 1939 output, according to the report.

In 1948 Bulgaria had a very small machine building industry. Now, the report said it is producing for the first time such items as 30,000 kilowatt transformers, compressed air hammers, diesel motors, irrigation pumps, telephone switchboards, metal drills and high pressure steam boilers.

Grain yields in 1951 and 1952 were nearly one-third above that in 1939. Substantial mechanization of agriculture was achieved through the delivery of 12,295 tractors and 1,363 combines.

By the end of 1952 six new railway lines had been constructed, and three airlines put in operation.

During the period maternity homes were built in 740 villages, an increase from zero. Some 293 schools were built, as well as 41,000 houses and apartments with a total of living space of 2,465,000 square meters.



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MILL END IMPORTS

30 EAST 11th STREET

(Corner Broadway) — Room 202

Book Industry's Annual Fair Sees Big Display of Marxist Classics

CHICAGO.—International Publishers presented some of its new titles at the annual convention and trade exhibit of the American Booksellers Association here last week at the Palmer House.

Alexander Trachtenberg, head of the publishing firm, was present at the large book industry gathering, as he has been regularly since the annual fair was established.

A Smith Act victim, Trachtenberg was able to secure special permission from the U. S. District Court in New York to attend the ABA meeting in Chicago.

In the International Publishers' display, ranged alongside of those of the biggest publishing firms in America, there were a number of new titles along with more than 50 standard Marxist classics.

Foremost among the new International books is "Letters to Americans" by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, a record of 50 years of correspondence between the two founders of Marxism and friends, co-workers, public figures in the U. S.

"This is a remarkably rich piece of literature," Trachtenberg pointed out, "which gives us a new insight into a period of formative American history marked by the great immigration, the vast industrial development, the struggle

against the slaveocracy, the beginning of the stage of full imperialism, as well as the rise of the socialist movement in the U. S."

Other new titles which are being presented here, some for the first time, include:

"Born of the People" by Luis Taruc, leader of the Filipino guerrilla forces, the Hukbalahap; "Labor Fact Book No. 11," another in the series prepared by the Labor Research Association; "British Trade Unionism by Allen Hutt.

Trachtenberg referred to the International display as "books on trial," many of the volumes having been used by the government in its case against the Communist Party leaders. Trachtenberg is among the group of 13 leaders who are now preparing an appeal from their conviction under the Smith Act.

The group is confined to a section of New York State and forbidden to travel. However, Trachtenberg won special permission to travel to the ABA convention from Federal District Judge Thomas Murphy.

The publisher pointed out that his firm has traditionally attended the annual gathering of publishers and book merchants as a necessary part of its business.

The International Publishers exhibit here attracted attention

among the 500 members of the ABA and the thousands of educators, librarians and other visitors viewing the exhibits.

"Many of those in the book industry are today suffering from the effects of McCarthyism," Trachtenberg pointed out, "Many are discovering that they are living in a period of hysteria when books in general are being banned and when the more progressive books are being burned."

Some of the speeches at the week-long convention here have reflected some of the resentment of the book industry against political censorship of this kind.

Principal convention speaker Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, sounded a warning against the hysteria which, he said, "cannot help affect the liberty of ideas and the freedom of the press."

Booksellers here also learned that the conservative publishing firm of J. B. Lippincott was compelled to scrap some 1,500 copies of an anthology of poetry because it contained a poem by the Negro writer, Langston Hughes which he had dedicated to his mother many years ago. Hughes was among those recently called in by the House Un-American Activities Committee to explain his one-time liberal leanings.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

On a Variety of Topics . . .

WHILE I DON'T necessarily advocate "indecent gestures" by ballplayers as a means of expressing dissatisfaction with an umpire, I am inclined to heartily agree with those who say the television camera had no business following Russ Meyer into the Dodger dugout in Philadelphia last week.

If, as all will agree, it is not a good idea to have such a gesture televised into the Philadelphia living rooms, then the TV program director at Shibe Park was totally irresponsible to have his camera follow Meyer into the dugout and stay with the fuming Dodger hurler. Knowing Meyer's temper, and seeing the situation, what did TV expect to come out of the dugout from him to the red-necked ump? A rose? A gently wafted fingertip kiss?

Having enjoyed the natural relaxed comportment of a group of athletes in their dugout before games when no prying camera was on them, here is one vote for regarding the dugout as strictly "private, keep out," as far as the television camera is concerned. It's where the players live during the ballgame. Their actions there should be strictly their own business.

If television wants to be so all-fired bold and free and daring and let-the-chips-fall-where-they-may-the-camera-must-show-all, let's see television invite a representative of the Communist Party just ONCE into one of those big forums about "communism" in which everyone amicably begins by agreeing to the big, uncontested lie about the Communist Party being some kind of evil conspiracy dictated to from abroad.

DODGER FANS were generally happy to see Milwaukee knock off the St. Louis Cards twice in St. Louis on Memorial Day. They figure the Cards are the more real all-season threat and Milwaukee is nothing to worry about pennant-wise.

If the hepped-up Braves keep playing inspired baseball, keep getting that deep and solid pitching, and keep winning ballgames, there's going to have to come a point somewhere along the line where the other flag contenders will have to worry.

As far as Brooklyn is concerned, that point could occur this week if the Braves were to win the three-game series starting at Ebbets Field tomorrow night. This would really take some doing, however, as the Dodgers, with Gil Hodges starting his belated bid for those 100 annual rbis, are not apt to lose many series at Ebbets Field in the immediate future. They are still the solidly best collection of talent in the loop.

Giant pitching weakness, the bugaboo which hovered over them from the start, is starting to look more and more serious with the failure of Jansen to snap back to his old form. Without Larry Jansen and Maglie, the staff is strictly makeshift, without any stoppers. And doubleheaders ahead! There can be sporadic advances by an otherwise classy ballclub without pitching, but no consistent grinding advance to the top.

SPEAKING OF MILWAUKEE, did anyone see that picket sign carried by a striking beer worker? It read "Big League Wages For a Big League City!" . . . Reader H. S. of that baseball-wild city encloses \$1 for the paper, thinks his boy Ed Mathews will take all slugging honors, asks us to note the undersung factor in the Braves' success, the doubleplay combine of Logan and Dittmer and writes interestingly about union and company-sponsored athletics, as follows:

"Tried out for our interdepartmental league softball team and I got on. We are now playing games. There are a lot of such teams in Milwaukee. I'm very sorry to have to tell you this, Les, but our shop league is company-sponsored. They give us shirts and caps and provide the umps. I asked my steward why the union doesn't step in somehow and win those guys over to a union-sponsored league and he said what's the difference. The company pays for everything and it is less expense for us.

"I told him there are very few young guys that come to union meetings and maybe they would have a little more faith and come over once in a while if they knew they were helped out and thought of by the union. He did not answer me and I still have a problem. I'm determined to see to it that some day we have a league sponsored by our union. What do you think?"

We'll let some other workers answer our Milwaukee reader on this. It is an obvious and easy thing to say that it would be better if these teams were union-sponsored. There has been some, but not nearly enough, sports activities with a union label instead of a company label. Many companies have been very clever in utilizing the workers' love for sports. They put out some money for uniforms, equipment, etc., and figure they get it back handsomely in "company loyalty," which can also be anti-union sentiment, or at least passivity to the union and receptiveness to company anti-union propaganda. How successful the companies are within this area, and the latter-day experiences of union competitive sports programs, are something we'd like to be filled in on by readers.

JOHNNY PODRES, the young Dodger lefty from Weatherbee, New York, who seemed certainly headed out for a year's experience with Montreal, is flashing big league form in sports and it must be a great temptation to keep him and hope he ripens very quickly.

The hard-throwing southpaw came right from a sensational Class D debut to the Dodger varsity last year, then went to Triple A Montreal where a bad back kept him from doing too much. This spring he was O.K. To those who expected a full-blown Curt Simmons, he was disappointing in his early appearances.

Chances are a full year in the high minors would still be the best thing for him, and if Dessen were more certain of his pitching staff Johnny would undoubtedly be on his way to Montreal.

Not that a kid with all the stuff can't learn under fire and ripen into stardom right with a big league club. Robin Roberts and Curt Simmons were a couple of bonus kids stuck with the Phils who did all their learning right in the big leagues. Only trouble is they had to take their regular turns and lose a lot of ball games in the experience-gaining. The Phils didn't care too much then because they weren't going anywhere anyhow.

CULTURE DEPT: From the big movie page ads for Humphrey Bogart's new war picture, "DESIRE UNDER FIRE" (Could this be a sequel to "Nervous in The Service"?)

PROTEST N.Y. DEBUT OF FASCIST SPAIN DANCERS

Sponsorship of the New York debut of a Spanish Falangist dance group by the Damon Runyon Cancer Research Fund was protested yesterday by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The program is scheduled to take place at Carnegie Hall on June 4.

A letter addressed to the cancer fund by Dr. Mark Straus, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, urged that organization to disassociate itself "from this attempt to use your good name and your good will to sell Franco fascism here."

Recalling that just a year ago public protest led to the cancellation of an invitation from Mayor Impellitteri to the Mayor of Madrid to visit New York, the letter goes on to state that "when Franco sends an entertainment group to the United States, it is only for the purpose of popularizing his regime. Knowing the dislike of the American people for him or anything that emanates from his fascist regime, he is using your committee as a respectable front.

"Your committee, which has so great an interest in public health, should know that in Spain, which

Franco so cruelly exploits, babies are born in caves, in the jails and on the streets. Mothers sell their children to the highest bidder for fear they will starve to death. Over 75 percent of the children from 5 to 12 years old are tubercular and over 100,000 children are mentally defective.

"The disease of cancer cannot be conquered by giving aid to the cancer of fascism.

CIO Asks House Defeat Change in Social Security

WASHINGTON, May 31 (FP). A bill to change social security administrative procedures, voted out by the House Ways and Means Committee, will seriously damage the unemployment compensation system, Chairman Joseph Curran of the CIO social security committee said in a letter to members of the House.

The Bill HR 5173, would prevent effective relief for highly industrialized areas as Rhode Island in time of great unemployment, Curran said.



A scene from the new Soviet film 'Sadko', now at the Stanley.

A TRAIN THROUGH THE NIGHT

By DORA TEITLBOIM

Dora Teitelboim is the internationally known Yiddish workingclass poet, fighter for peace. She has authored two books of poems and a recent volume of travels through the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

Through the dark night, a train of light
Speeds on to meet the morning
To tear the knife from the breast of life—
And our hearts beat out a warning!

We are white, we are black, in age apart.
We are grown like the leaves of a single
bloom.

And our train throbs wild as a mother's
heart
Who would snatch her child from doom.

A night like a dark, unending sea
Is drowning my country's soul. . .

Pale moon, you hasten like us to be
At dawn in the Capitol.

Two names in the window frost I trace.
Two names like hands on our hearts are laid.
Two names are wings as we rush through
space

To check the killers who whet the blade.

Stars glint down with their eyes of gold
To shadows whirling on sweeps of snow.
Under white umbrellas the cities hold
Their slumber. We of the night-watch go.

O guide me, Moon, to the prison dread
Where the glorious two eat bitter bread.
From the people's bosom issuing,
Like dawn stars, gifts of love I'd bring.

Ye stars, bow down to the stony cell
Where they pace the days; this man, this
wife,

And weave their dreams in a shadow-bell,
Each step ticked off on the clock of life.

O Ethel! O Julius! heroic ones! lovers—
Of courage unyielding ye bear a crown.
At dawn, at the gate, a shade, I hover
Where the waves of your torment are
pouring down.

Twin does! O captives in werewolf den,
With you, our freedom, our life they'd kill!
Your cause shall blaze from the lips of men,
And justice rise with the people's will.

(Translated from the Yiddish by Martha Millet)

Delegation Presses Harlem Rent Office for Cuts

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The 15 percent increase has hit Harlem, along with the rest of the city, but the rat-holes—and the rats—remain, according to Mrs. Marian Russell, of 67 S. 128 St. Mrs. Russell was one of more than 20 Harlem tenants who formed

a delegation to the local rent commission office at 541 W. 145 St. Friday afternoon and presented some 100 signed and notarized requests for rent reductions from tenants of ten apartment houses. Theodore Smith, manager of the area office, told a reporter that

while the office has granted some rent increases, all have been the result of applications on file previous to the May 1 effective date of the rent increase law. The office has such a backlog of complaints that except for an occasional flagrant case called to its attention it hasn't reached cases filed after May 1, he said later.

"All our energies have been toward supplying information requested on form 23," he said, alluding to the form asking for the history of rentals on apartments since March 1, 1947. The new law allows automatic 15 percent increases above rentals charged on that date. He said that requests for such still were "coming in very heavily," and that meanwhile tenants' complaints have been piling up.

While an exact figure for tenants' complaints since May 1 will not be available until next week, he said they would "run into the thousands." These include requests for rent reduction based on failure of the landlord to supply services, on failure to rent and to correct violations and make needed repairs.

ACT ON LIST

Taking advantage of State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick's recent announcement listing 31 items which could be cause for rent reductions, the Harlem Tenants Councils went into action. The councils mimeographed forms listing all 31, and in four days organized enough tenants in 10 apartment houses to obtain signatures to 100 of its mimeographed complaints. In each case the tenant had checked off what items were found in his or her apartment.

These ranged from faulty plumbing to broken windowpanes, included lack of hot water, breakdown of garbage collection, inadequate and dangerous electrical outlets and others. Some tenants listed 20 items.

ONLY A START

The four days' output of listed and signed complaints is only a start, to show the community what can be done, according to council spokesmen. A campaign to obtain 10,000 such complaints from Harlem will open June 6 and continue to July 12. Various churches and other Harlem organizations will be invited to help further the campaign.

A meeting of tenants on the Godfrey houses project site, a Title I project in Lower Harlem, will be held Monday night and other tenants' meetings through the week will advertise the campaign, it was said.

Mrs. Russell, one of the complaining tenants at the rent com-

mission office, said eight tenants had signed the complaints in her house, some of whom had been there longer than her 18 years' occupancy. She described the rats which she catches in a large rat-trap as "so big that they frighten me—some as large as a young puppy."

A working mother, with three children, 13, 17 and 20 years old, she said her 20-year-old is "more scared than the 13-year-old—she screams whenever she sees one." They come in from under the sink, despite her stopping up a hole "through which we can see right down to the apartment below."

In addition, the bathroom ceiling and wall are broken, the apartment needs paint, the family rarely has hot water, the heat that supposedly exists is so scarce she had to buy an oil heater, and there's no garbage collection. Yet she now has to pay \$34.50 for her six rooms. The landlord is Richard Branker.

Mrs. Evelyn Taylor, 48, who lives with her two daughters and three grandchildren at 68 W. 117 St., had to pay an increase, though the landlord cut down on elevator service in 1947. She resides on the sixth floor, is still under a doctor's care after a recent tumor operation, and in addition has a chronic heart ailment and diabetes. Her doctor has forbidden her to climb stairs.

"You can't get an elevator until 8:30 a.m., and then you have to ride with garbage cans which have been left in corridors all night," she said. "The elevator shuts down at other periods and is off at 11:30 p.m."

"But that's not all. The roof

Refused to Be Stoolie, Faces Deportation

Refusal to become informer against a former fellow seaman can be traced as the reason the Justice Department has initiated denaturalization proceedings against Daniel Boano, former leader of the National Maritime Union, in New York City.

Boano, a native of England, became citizen in 1945. He was served with denaturalization papers May 12, 1953. Prior to that date he had refused to have anything to do with agents who asked him to inform on Harry Chew, a seaman who for two years was excluded from entering the U. S. held on Ellis Island and denied bail, until the U. S. Supreme Court ruled Chew could not be held without a hearing.

leaks, and when it rains there's a pail on the stairs to catch the water. That doesn't make it easier when you're walking down. And I'm on the top floor."

Other tenants complained of dangerous fixtures, broken windowpanes and bad stoves. A man said his gas refrigerator was five years old when he moved into a 114 St. flat more than 10 years ago. When he asked the landlord to repair his old stove, the landlord's excuse was that the stove was so old he couldn't find parts for it any longer.

The tenants presented complaints from 33 W. 117 St., 303 W. 111 St., 119 W. 114 St., 115 W. 114 St., 39 W. 117 St., 1885 Madison Ave., 49 W. 117 St., 433 Lenox Ave., 67 E. 128 St. and 368 S. Michigan Ave.

Public Hearing By Smith Act Families' Group

Wives and families of the 87 Smith Act victims, who have been branded as "subversive" by the Attorney-General, are holding a public hearing this Thursday at which they will present outstanding witnesses to testify in their behalf and challenge and disprove the "subversive" tag.

Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, anthropologist and writer; John J. Alt, who for 18 months represented the Communist Party in the McCarran Board hearings and is now working on the appeals brief in that case; John T. McManus, managing editor of The Guardian, and Albert E. Kahn, who wrote a booklet on the story of the FBI harassment of Smith Act children, will be among the speakers.

Of the families, Mrs. Esther Jackson will present the story of the families of the political refugees; Mrs. Peggy Dennis will bring the facts of the conditions of the Smith Act political prisoners—seven of whom are completing the second year of their imprisonment. Mrs. Rose Perry will be chairman.

A poem written in tribute to the wives and families of Smith Act victims by the writer and lecturer, William Mandel, will be read for the first time by Mrs. Sadie Amter.

This "town hall" hearing will be held Thursday evening at the Palm Garden, 306 West 52nd St.



RALLY RALLY
THE FREE PRESS in the fight against McCarthyism
TUESDAY, JUNE 2
Brighton Community Center
3200 Coney Island Ave.
All readers of the Daily Worker and Prolet urged to attend. Discussion period.
ADMISSION FREE

YOU'RE ON THE JURY
JUNE 4
Public Hearing
Families of Smith Act Victims vs. Atty. Gen. Brownell

What's On?
Coming
BALALAIKA, directed by Jack Herman. Sat., June 6, 2015 8:00 P.M., B'klyn. Russian, Israeli, Yiddish music and songs. Folk and Social dancing. Free Pizna. Contr. \$1.50. Exciting, gay, different.
New Jersey
MEET OUR NEW SOCIAL STAFF on Decoration Day weekend. Folk and Social Dancing, sports, entertainment, Good food, reasonable rates. Reserve early. Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. Telephone 5-1288.

Lazarus Joseph Vote to Decide Fare Hike Today

By MICHAEL SINGER

The biggest question facing New Yorkers: "How will Comptroller Lazarus Joseph vote on the higher-fare Transit Authority?" will finally be answered this morning. By 11 a.m. the Board of Estimate is expected to finish its rollcall on the higher-fare deal by which Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri aim to raise the subway charge to 15 cents by July 30.

Only one man can kill the threat. He is Joseph, whose three votes, if joined with Council President Rudolph Halley's three, and Borough President Robert F. Wagner's two (both committed against the Authority), would create an 8-8 deadlock and stifle the fare conspiracy. Over the weekend, Joseph had not yet declared himself one way or the other.

To most City Hall observers, however, there was no doubt that the executive sessions between the Board and the Authority had won Joseph over to the Dewey-Impellitteri squeeze.

The Dewey agency has amended its original plans to meet some of Joseph's objections, the principal one involving a change in the Authority's sole power to expend between \$44,000,000 and \$57,000,000 in capital funds without Board approval. The new agreement provides that the Board must consent to such capital expenditures on transit outlays.

Most perilous in the Authority law is the clause which mandates a self-sustaining fare by July 30, the deadline for changing transit rates in any fiscal year. Already Sidney Bingham, chairman of the Board of Transportation, which will go on of existence with the Board's approval of the Authority agreement, has confirmed that the new fare will be 15 cents at a minimum.

A self-sustaining fare actually will go much higher. Experts agree that for any transit charge to cover the debt service and operating costs of the \$1,700,000,000 transit system, individual rides will probably be 22 cents one way at the beginning, and about 40 cents in the near future.

Halley has demanded that the city, with the mayor and the Board members taking the lead, "march to Albany" to demand that the special session of the Legislature next month include the fare issue on its agenda. Thus far no other member of the Board has seconded Halley's proposal.

The Board's vote this morning was timed to meet the June 1 deadline for Authority control of the subway-bus system under municipal ownership. After today the entire transit set-up goes under the Dewey bankers' jurisdiction. The agreement was formally submitted to the Board last Friday in order to meet the City Charter provisions which require

a three-fourth vote to pass a bill on its first presentation but only a simple majority to pass the same bill at a second meeting. Today's session will be the second to receive the higher-fare Authority agreement.

In the meantime, observers were wondering what the Authority would do in the face of Michael J. Quill's warning that any layoffs—as the Authority has virtually decided—will mean "immediate and direct job action" by the entire Transport Workers Union. The TWU has twice sought conferences with the five-man Authority to work out solutions to the "economy" threat. Besides fighting any dismissal plans or speedup operations, the TWU is demanding a 25-cent hourly wage increase, collective bargaining, and improvement of pensions. The Authority has refused to meet with the union thus far.

A revelation of Mayor Impellitteri's brutal disregard of public sentiment was given last Friday. As he walked into City Hall after posing for pictures and delivering a "Dairy Month" proclamation, he was met by American Labor Party and tenant leaders carrying a 4x3 foot placard in the shape of a telegram.

The message on the placard read: "We citizens of Brooklyn urge you 'Save the 10-cent Fare' by voting against Transit Authority."

Impellitteri told Barry Rosenstein and Michael Wollin, Brownsville ALP and tenant spokesmen: "You've got the wrong man. Take that down the other end of the hall to Halley."

Protest Prison Curbs on Rights of Dennis, Gates to Consult Lawyer

A "gross case of discrimination against political prisoners, infringing on their right to consult with counsel," was charged yesterday against federal prison authorities by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.

The prisoners involved are Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker. Both men are serving five-year terms in Atlanta penitentiary for alleged violation of the thought-control provision of the Smith Act. They were visited recently by

John Abt, an attorney who represents the Communist Party in its legal challenge to the constitutionality of the McCarran Internal Security Act.

Abt's purpose in making the trip to Atlanta was to consult his clients on the contents of the brief he is preparing to submit to the United States Court of Appeals. On finding that their discussion was to take place in the presence of a prison guard, Abt requested an unsupervised visit, insisting there could not be a proper lawyer-client exchange of opinion with an agent of the prosecution listening in.

On instruction from James Bennett, Director of Federal Prisons, Abt's request was denied and a guard remained within earshot, taking notes on the purport of the discussion. Moreover, Abt was limited to a half hour consultation with each of his clients separately—although in the past he has consulted them jointly and for as long as he deemed necessary.

A written protest to Attorney General Brownell has been made by Abt and former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, his associate in the McCarran Act case. The two lawyers are demanding that the Justice Department secure their right to full and confidential consultation with their clients.

"This incident illustrates a developing pattern of discrimination against political prisoners, who are being denied the elementary rights accorded common criminals," it was charged by a spokesman for the National Amnesty Committee.

The Committee urged that protests be sent to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. But, it suggested, "the best way to combat this and every other kind of discrimination against political prisoners is to support the amnesty campaign—and put an end to the imprisonment of men and women indicted only for teaching and advocating their political views."

The Kings Highway Freedom of the Press Association, paying tribute to the role of the Daily Worker and The Worker in the fight for Peace, pledges to fulfill its goal of 130 subs by June 15.

LET'S GO HIGHWAY